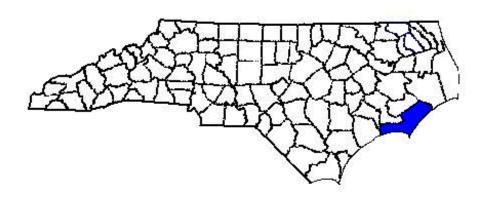
ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2007



Cedar Point Mitigation Site Carteret County
TIP No. R-2105 AB



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SUMMARY

The Cedar Point Mitigation Site, located in Carteret County, serves as mitigation for marsh impacts within the White Oak River Basin. Located adjacent to NC 24, the site was constructed in 2002 and is in its sixth year of hydrology and fifth year of vegetation monitoring following construction. The site was monitored in 2007 for both hydrologic and vegetation success.

Hydrologic monitoring consisted of examining the data from two onsite surface gauges. The primary hydrologic input is surface water from an onsite channel that is connected to open water. Therefore, the hydrologic success criteria are based on site flooding. The site must flood with the same frequency and duration as adjacent marsh systems.

The sixth year of hydrology monitoring indicates that the Cedar Point Mitigation Site is functioning as planned. The surface gauges indicate that the site is being flooded twice daily during the growing season. An examination of the water levels over a two-day period (Figure 3) illustrated that the hydrologic success criteria has been met.

The site was tilled and replanted in May of 2003. Vegetation on site has improved greatly as seen in the photos. Frequency and coverage are on track for the fifth year of monitoring. *Spartina alterniflora* is coming in naturally throughout the site.

Based on the hydrologic monitoring, the Cedar Point Mitigation Site met the success criteria for the site during the 2007-growing season. The site has demonstrated hydrologic success for six consecutive years. NCDOT proposes to discontinue hydrology and vegetation monitoring for the Cedar Point Mitigation Site.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Cedar Point Mitigation Site is located in Carteret County adjacent to both NC 24 and the White Oak River (Figure 1). The site was designed as an emergent marsh. A constructed channel within the site promotes tidal exchange within the mitigation area.

1.2 Purpose

In order to demonstrate successful mitigation, both the hydrologic and vegetation conditions of the new site must be monitored. This report details the hydrologic and vegetation monitoring on the Cedar Point Mitigation Site in 2007; this is the sixth year for hydrology monitoring and fifth year of vegetation monitoring following construction.

1.3 Project History

March-May 2002 Site Construction

May 2002 Site Planted

June 2002 Surface Gauges Installed

June-December 2002 Hydrologic Monitoring (Year 1)

August 2002 Vegetation Monitoring (Year 1)

May 2003 Site Tilled and Supplemental Planting

March-November 2003 Hydrologic Monitoring (Year 2)

August 2003 Vegetation Monitoring (Year 1 Restart)

March-November 2004 Hydrologic Monitoring (Year 3)

July 2004 Vegetation Monitoring (Year 2)

March-November 2005 Hydrologic Monitoring (Year 4)

August 2005Vegetation Monitoring (Year 3)

March-November 2006 Hydrologic Monitoring (Year 5)

June 2006 Vegetation Monitoring (Year 4)

March-November 2007 | Hydrologic Monitoring (Year 6)

June 2007 Vegetation Monitoring (Year 5)



Figure 1. Site Location Map

2.0 HYDROLOGY

2.1 Success Criteria

Mitigation sites are often monitored according to federal wetland hydrology criteria, however, NCDOT and cooperating agencies decided that the Cedar Point Mitigation Site should be evaluated using different criteria. This is due to the site being located on the coast and it receives its primary hydrologic input from an onsite channel that is connected to open water. The site's flooding regime, if it is consistent with that outside of the mitigation area, will determine hydrologic success. The site must be flooded twice daily and have the same elevation and duration as flooding outside of the mitigation area in order to be considered successful. The site will be monitored for three years or until success criteria are met. Local rainfall is monitored to ensure site success in average local climate conditions, though rainfall is not the primary hydrologic input.

2.2 Hydrologic Description

Due to the site's proximity to the White Oak River, as well as the constructed channel designed to increase tidal exchange, the Cedar Point Site is monitored by surface water gauges (Figure 2). These gauges should indicate if the site is flooded twice daily as is required for success. The flooding regime of the site is expected to be the same as that measured for the biological benchmarks for *Spartina alterniflora*, since it can reflect long-term tidal fluctuations. A rain gauge was not installed as surface water is the primary hydrologic input to this site.

2.3 Results of Hydrologic Monitoring

2.3.1 Site Data

Appendix A contains plots of data recorded at both of the surface gauges on the site. The plots show the depth of surface water recorded by each gauge.

Figure 3 is a surface water plot of the data recorded at both gauges over a two-day period. This figure illustrates that flooding occurs twice daily as required in the permit conditions. The two days in the plot were chosen at random and are representative of conditions throughout the growing season.

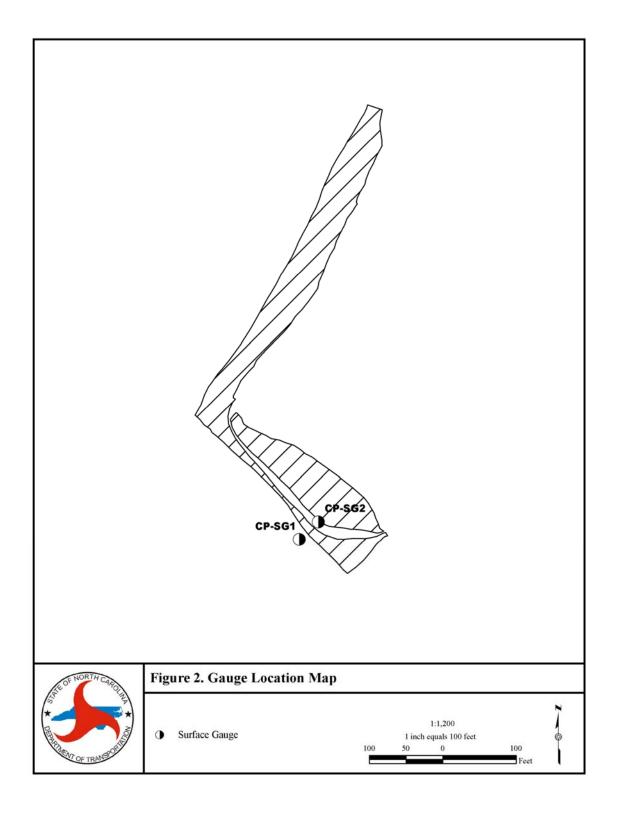
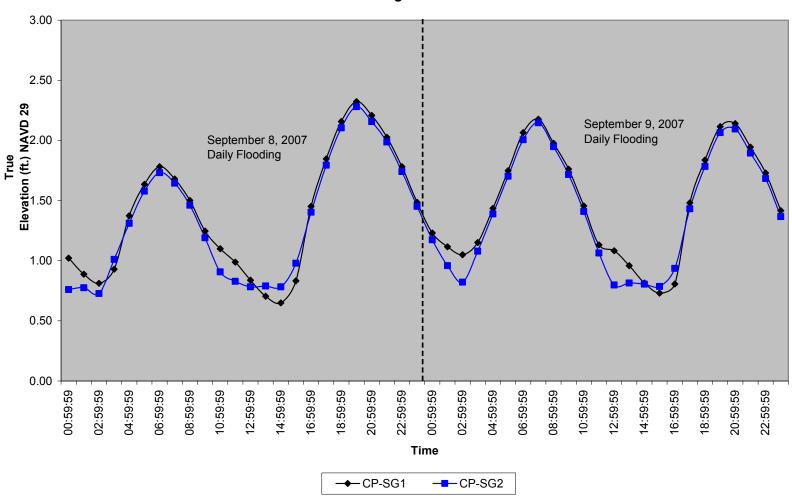


Figure 3. Plot of Daily Flooding Pattern

Cedar Point Surface Gauges Flooding Pattern



2.3.2 Climatic Data

Precipitation is not the primary hydrologic input for the site; therefore, it is expected that the site would show the required flooding regardless of area rainfall totals.

2.4 Conclusions

The surface gauges indicate that the site is being flooded twice daily during the growing season. An examination of the water levels over a two-day period (Figure 3) illustrates that the site floods twice daily under average climatic conditions. The two days in the plot were chosen at random and are representative of typical conditions during the growing season.

This is the sixth consecutive year that the site hydrology has met the success criteria; therefore, NCDOT proposes to discontinue hydrologic monitoring.

3.0 VEGETATION: CEDAR POINT MITIGATION SITE (YEAR 5 MONITORING)

3.1 Success Criteria

The site will be considered a success if the calculated value for frequency is 5.0 and the calculated value for average percent cover is at least 80% by the end of the fifth growing season.

3.2 Description of Species

The following species were planted in the Wetland Restoration Area:

Spartina alterniflora, Smooth Cordgrass

Spartina patens, Salt Meadow Hay

3.3 Results of Vegetation Monitoring

able 1. Vegetation Monitoring Results							
Plot#	Scale Factor	Spartina patens	Spartina alterniflora	Frequency	Comments		
1	5.0		√	✓			
2	5.0		√	✓	Marsh-elder		
3	5.0		√	✓	Glasswort		
4	5.0		✓	✓	Glasswort		
5					Open Water		
6					Open Water		
7	4.0		✓	✓	Marsh-elder		
8	5.0		✓	✓			
9					Open Water		
10	5.0		✓	✓			
11	5.0		✓	✓	Glasswort		
12	4.0		✓	✓	Glasswort		
13	4.0		✓	✓			
14	5.0		✓	✓			
15	5.0	✓	✓	✓			
16	5.0		✓	✓			
17	2.0		✓	✓			
18	5.0		✓	✓			
19	5.0		✓	✓	Marsh-elder		
20	3.0		✓	✓			
21	5.0		✓	✓	Glasswort		
22	2.0		√	✓	Glasswort		
23	2.0		>	✓	Glasswort		
24	2.0		>	✓			
25	4.0		√	✓			
26	3.0		✓	✓			
27	3.0		✓	✓			
28	5.0		✓	✓			
29	1.0		✓	✓	Glasswort		
30	3.0		✓	✓			
Frequency (Percentage of Plo	ts			100.0%			
with Desired Species)							
Sum Scale Value				107.0			
Total Number of Plots				27			
Vegetative Cover (Scale Value	e)			4			

Site Notes: Other species noted: glasswort and marsh-elder. Site was monitored during high tide.

3.4 Conclusions

Percent Frequency of Target Species 100%
Frequency of 80% required for year 5.

Vegetative Cover Scale Value 4

Scale Value of 5 required for year 5.

The site was tilled and replanted in May of 2003. Vegetation on site has improved greatly as seen in the photos. Frequency and coverage are on track for the fifth year of monitoring. *Spartina alterniflora* is coming in naturally throughout the site.

NCDOT proposes to discontinue vegetation monitoring at the Cedar Point Mitigation Site.

4.0 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS

The sixth year of hydrology monitoring indicates that the Cedar Point Mitigation Site is functioning as planned. The surface gauges indicate the site is being flooded twice daily during the growing season. An examination of the water levels over a two-day period (Figure 3) illustrates the site is flooding twice daily under normal conditions. The two days in the plot were chosen at random and represent typical conditions during the growing season.

The site was tilled and replanted in May of 2003. Vegetation on site has improved greatly as seen in the photos. Frequency and coverage are on track for the fifth year of vegetation monitoring. *Spartina alterniflora* is recruiting naturally into the site.

The site does not technically meet the vegetation success criteria scale value of 5. The site is however functioning as a coastal marsh as designed.

Based on hydrologic and vegetative monitoring, the Cedar Point Mitigation Site met the success criteria for the site during the 2007-growing season. The site has demonstrated hydrologic success for six consecutive years and vegetation success for five years. NCDOT proposes to discontinue hydrology and vegetation monitoring at the Cedar Point Mitigation Site.

APPENDIX A GAUGE DATA GRAPHS

APPENDIX B SITE PHOTOS AND PHOTO AND PLOT LOCATIONS MAP

Cedar Point



Photo 1



Photo 3



Photo 5 July 2007



Photo 2



Photo 4

